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ABSTRACT

This culture game is an adaptation of "Sovietiquette," developed by Donald K. Jarvis. It deals with the everyday culture and basic geography of Spanish-speaking countries, and is designed as reinforcement for previously presented cultural material. The game, written in English, is intended to teach the middle school student correct responses to cultural stimuli he might experience in a Spanish-speaking country. The game includes 67 multiple-choice questions on the following topics: dating and leisure time, eating and drinking, friendships and family, dress, gestures and the home. Questions should be cut apart into cards to be handled individually. An answer sheet provides the correct answers with short explanations. The game board is a map of the Spanish-speaking world, and playing tokens are buttons or homemade pieces. Players move the tokens around the map as they answer the questions correctly. (CHK)

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# ETIQUETA HISPANA

(an adaptation of SOVIETIQUETTE
by Donald K. Jarvis)

A game which deals with everyday culture and basic geography of Spanish-speaking countries. It is designed as reinforcement for previously presented cultural material.

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# ETIQUETA HISPANA

## DESCRIPTION

A. Name: Etiqueta Hispana is a game to be played in the classroom which deals with the culture of Spanish-speaking countries. The game also indirectly deals with some basic geography of the Spanish-speaking countries.

B. Origin: The game is an adaptation of the game SOVIETIQUETTE by Donald K. Jarvis which deals with the culture of the Soviet Union. Jarvis' game is designed to be used as a teaching aid for culture in the Russian language classroom. This game is designed for the same purpose in the Spanish language classroom.

C. Target Audience: Spanish students in the Middle School. (The game could easily be adapted to the higher-level student by putting it entirely into the target language.)

D. Objectives: To teach the correct cultural responses to cultural stimuli which a student might experience while in the foreign country. Also, (and more indirectly), to teach an awareness of basic political geography of Spanish-American countries.

E. Materials: Set of questions; answer sheet; game board; and pieces for the players to use.

A sample set of questions is enclosed. There are six categories into which the sixty-seven questions fall. The questions are in multiple choice form. The categories are:

1. dating and leisure time
2. eating and drinking
3. friendship and family
4. dress
5. gestures
6. home

The questions should be cut apart into cards which may be handled individually by the students. The answer sheet has the correct answer for each question, plus a bit of discussion explaining why the particular answer is correct. The game board is a map of the Spanish-speaking world. Playing tokens may be buttons or some homemade pieces, but they should be different from one another.

F. Sources: Bourque, Allen, Briggs, The Spanish Teenager, (1974: The Advancement Press of America, Detroit, Michigan); talking with persons who have knowledge of contemporary cultural norms in Spanish-speaking countries.

G. Adaptations: As previously mentioned, the game may be adapted for higher level Spanish students by putting it into Spanish. Also, in adapted form, it could be used as a cultural tool for other foreign languages. Furthermore, it could be adapted and used as a tool for teaching history, grammar, etc. The possibilities are endless.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

Etiqueta Hispana: A unique, interesting, fun-to-play game designed to teach you the culture of the countries in which Spanish is spoken.

4-6 players

Appoint one player to be in charge of the ANSWERS. He takes the ANSWER SHEETS, but does not show any answers to the other players. The rest of the players each choose a token and place them all on the GAME BOARD (mapa) in the area marked "Mexico D.F."

Without looking at any of the questions on the QUESTION CARDS (preguntas), shuffle them and place them face down.

There are sixty-seven questions covering the following categories:

1. LAS CITAS Y EL TIEMPO LIBRE (dating and leisure time)
2. COMER Y BEBER (eating and drinking)
3. LA AMISTAD Y LA FAMILIA (friendship and the family)
4. LA ROPA (dress)
5. LOS GESTOS (gestures)
6. EL HOGAR (home)

## RULES

The first player will choose the top card off of the stack, silently read the question and all of the possible answers, and choose one. He will then read the question aloud along with the answer he has selected. No other player may help him with the answer. The player in charge of the answers will indicate whether it is correct. If the first player is correct, he may move on the game board (in the direction of the arrows) to the next capital. Each time a player gives a correct answer, he may move on to the next country's capital. If he gives an incorrect answer, he must remain where he is and must place his card on the bottom of the stack. The first player who reaches the last capital city wins the game.

1. When a Spanish speaker addresses a group he begins:

   a) Señoras y señores...

   b) Señores y señoras...

   c) Señores y señoritas...

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2. In Hispanic society a bride and groom have:

   a) two weddings--civil and religious

   b) a religious ceremony only

   c) a civil ceremony only

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3. Many Latin wives are:

   a) older than their husbands

   b) the same age as their husbands

   c) younger than their husbands

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4. In the United States, Friday the 13th is an "unlucky day." In Hispanic society, the "unlucky day" is:

   a) Monday

   b) Tuesday

   c) Thursday

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5. The Hispanic gesture used to warn someone to be careful is:

   a) to point to the right eye with the right index finger

   b) to put the right index finger to the right temple

   c) to touch the lips gently with the left index finger

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6. The gesture to indicate money is:

   a) to clap hands

   b) to rub the thumb across the index and middle fingers with the arm bent and raised to waist level in front of the body

   c) to bend the right arm and to tap the right elbow with the left palm

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7. Most city homes of middle class Mexicans have:

   a) a garage near the street

   b) a small garden in the back yard

   c) a high wall and a locked gate in the front of the house

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8. Mexico City is divided into districts called:

   a) colonias

   b) repartos

   c) secciones

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9. An example of an address form used in Mexico City is:

   a) 136 Nueva York

   b) Nebraska 96

   c) San Bernardo (with no street number)

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10. In the Hispanic world two men who haven't seen each other in a while might greet each other with:

   a) a firm handshake

   b) a big hug

   c) a kiss on both cheeks

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11. When two Spanish speakers talk to each other they stand:

    a) closer together than Americans

    b) the same distance apart as Americans

    c) further apart than Americans

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12. When a Spanish speaker wishes to excuse himself from a group he says:

    a) Pardon me

    b) With your permission

    c) Excuse me

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13. Whistling at a public gathering indicates:

    a) that you just saw a pretty girl

    b) approval

    c) disapproval

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14. If you were invited to a party that starts at 8:00, you would arrive:

    a) a little early

    b) exactly at 8:00

    c) about an hour late

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15. If you had a date for the movies, you would probably be:

    a) along with your date

    b) in a mixed group of friends

    c) accompanied by your parents or your date's parents

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16. If you went to a fiesta at the home of one of your friend's, it would be:

    a) open to the public

b) only teenagers with the parents in another room as chaperones.

c) a mixed group of adults and teenagers, all enjoying the same activities.

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22. A typical Mexican breakfast would be:

a) bacon and eggs

b) coffee and bread

c) cereal and juice

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27. To indicate "just a moment" a Spanish speaker would:

a) touch his right ear with his right hand

b) wave the right index finger back and forth

c) hold the thumb and index finger about 1/2 inch apart

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28. To indicate "use your head" or "think" a Spanish speaker would:

a) touch the center of the forehead with the right index finger

b) wave the right index finger back and forth

c) touch the right temple with the right index finger

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29. To indicate "no, no" a Spanish speaker would:

a) shake the right hand in a fist

b) wave the right index finger back and forth in front of the body

c) shake the left hand palm out in front of the body

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30. To indicate that a person is "cheap" or "stingy" a Spanish speaker would:

a) pinch the nose with the left hand

b) shake the right hand palm out in front of the body

c) bend his left arm and strike his left elbow sharply with his right palm several times.

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31. In a public place where there are other young people, you would expect these people to:

a) wait for you to make the first move toward striking up a conversation

b) be open and friendly toward you and begin a conversation with you

c) be insulted and very unfriendly if you began talking to them

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32. In Mexico or Cuba a married woman wears her wedding ring on:

a) the third finger, right hand

b) the third finger, left hand

c) the little finger, left hand

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33. In the home, if a child asks for a taste of wine, he would be:

a) given a taste of wine by his parents

b) strongly reprimanded for asking for alcohol

c) given a glass of juice instead

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34. In South America, families tend to be:

a) smaller than those in the U.S.

b) larger than those in the U.S.

c) about the same size as American families

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35. During the hours after dinner, the family in Spain might:

a) go shopping

b) go for a walk or to a bar and go to bed at eleven or twelve

c) send the children to bed soon after dinner

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36. In the Spanish family:

a) the mother does the marketing

b) the mother and father do the marketing

c) the children often do the marketing instead of the parents

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37. If a child has done something bad:

a) the father will spank him

b) the mother will spank him

c) the father will usually punish the child by talking to him

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42. A casually-dressed man often wears:

a) pants, and open-necked silky shirt, and a chain around his neck

b) pants, an open-necked cotton shirt with a white t-shirt underneath

c) pants, a shirt and tie

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43. When going to church in Spain a woman would:

a) dress similarly as Americans would dress, and may also wear pants

b) never wear pants

c) always wear a formal street length dress and a mantilla

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44. If a teacher would tell a Spanish student that his clothes were sloppy, the student would:

a) pay no attention to the teacher, and secretly be proud of his sloppy clothes

b) change his clothing style because he respects his teacher's opinion

c) tell his teacher in an impolite way that student dress is none of his business

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45. A teenager in Spain who dresses in up-to-date clothing in bright colors would probably have a mother who:

a) imitates youth styles to the extreme

b) does not specifically imitate youth styles, but does usually wear bright colors

c) dresses in a mature manner and often wears dark colors

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46. Spanish girls often wear:

a) more makeup than American girls

b) about the same amount of makeup

c) less makeup than American girls

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47. In Spain, grandparents:

a) often live close to (in the same neighborhood with) the family

b) may live near the family or far away (as in America) or often in homes f the aged

c) often live in the home with the family

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48. A typical Spanish urban home in Madrid is:

a) a large house

b) an apartment in a complex several miles from town

c) an apartment which may be in the city or on its outskirts

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49. If you have a pen-pal or friend in Spain and have written to him that you will soon be coming to his town for a few days:

a) his family will make hotel arrangements for you and during your stay will take you out to dinner once

b) his family will telephone you when you get there

c) his family may offer to have you stay with them, will entertain you often, and will plan activities for you

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50. If you were a young girl in Spain, your Saturday morning would probably be spent:

a) sleeping in

b) at school

c) shopping

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51. In Spanish-American countries and in Spain, drinking alcoholic beverages by young people is:

a) widely done, with teenaged alcoholics becoming an increasingly serious problem

b) forbidden until the person reaches a certain age, usually 18 or 21

c) permitted, but offers little attraction for most young people

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52. In Spain and especially in Madrid eating on the street is considered:

a) perfectly acceptable (certain types of food are sold by street vendors)

b) in bad taste; if one buys food from a street vendor, he must eat it sitting down inside a cafe

c) totally unacceptable. One never buys food nor eats on the street

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53. When buying food in an open market, a person may expect to:

a) find prices visibly listed and always pay the posted price

b) bargain with the shopkeeper for the best possible price he can get

c) ask the storekeeper the price and pay the price he quotes

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54. Lunchtime for working fathers is:

a) a quick sandwich and soft drink downtown

b) not eaten because breakfast is so large

c) often a leisurely meal at home, some time after noon

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55. When a Spanish-speaking person joins a group of people at a table in a cafe he:

a) shakes hands with each person

b) says "hi" and sits down quickly

c) shakes hands with the men

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56. When a Spanish-speaking person leaves a group at a table in a cafe he:

a) shakes hands with the men

b) says good-bye and departs

c) shakes hands with each person

57. In Spanish-American countries a child often drinks:

a) milk with his meal

b) coffee with his meal

c) a soft drink with his meals

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62. In Mexico City you could eat at:

a) Shakey's Pizza

b) Col. Sander's Kentucky Fried Chicken

c) both of the above

d) neither of the above

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63. In Mexico City:

a) drink purified water

b) drink tap water

c) don't drink any water

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64. Sangria, a famous drink of Spain, is:

a) strong dark beer

b) white wine with pineapple slices

c) red wine with slices of oranges, limes, and lemons

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65. Most middle class Mexican women wear:

a) more make-up than American women

b) about the same amount of make-up as American women

c) less make-up than American women

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66. Most middle-aged and older women in Spain wear mostly:

a) brightly colored clothing

b) black clothing

c) white clothing

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67. If we compare the height of an average American male with an average Mexican male's height, we would find:

a) that they are just about the same height

b) that the Mexican is taller on the average than the American

c) that the American is taller on the average than the Mexican

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## ANSWER KEY

1. (b) Señores y señoras in contrast to our "Ladies and gentlemen"
2. (a) two weddings-one ceremony is religious. The other is civil.
3. (c) younger than their husbands. Many Latin men are older than their wives.
4. (b) Tuesday
5. (a) ¡Ojo!
6. (b) The same type of gesture we use.
7. (c) The homes are very secure and are never left unlocked. This guards the home from easy robbery.
8. (a) colonias. (repartos are city districts in Cuba)
9. (b) Nebraska 96--street numbers follow the street name!
10. (b) This hug is called an abrazo and is common.
11. (a) This seems uncomfortable to Americans who usually stand further apart.
12. (b) Con permiso. The people at the table respond "pase."
13. (b) Disapproval.
14. (c) Punctualidad Mexicana
15. (b) Teenagers usually date in groups--not in couples.
16. (c) Usually the groups are mixed at a party--teenagers and adults together.
17. (a) cheap by U.S. standards. Movies are very popular and even the lower classes are able to attend. Sometimes there are different seats at different prices in the theatre.

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18. (b) The government controls the prices in order to keep the cost low.

19. (b) In México D.F., a favorite place to go is Chapultepec Park on a Sunday afternoon.

20. (c) The boy would insist on paying for it would be unmanly for him to let his date pay.

21. (c) soccer. Soccer is the most popular sport in Mexico and in Spain. It's called "Futbol" in Spanish--not to be confused with our game of "Football."

22. (b) Breakfast is a light meal in Mexico and in Spain and is usually a roll or bread and coffee.

23. (b) the patio is usually a small garden area in the center of a Spanish-style home. It may have a fountain and flowering bushes. This idea came to Spain from the Moors.

24. (a) The front wall and gate of a home in Mexico City is built right next to the sidewalk. There is no back yard.

25. (b) at school. Classes are held on Saturday morning in Spain.

26. (b) The refreshments are more formal than those at an American party.

27. (c) ¡Un momento!

28. (a) ¡Piensa!

29. (b) This somewhat resembles our gesture for "no." We usually shake the index finger up and down instead of back and forth.

30. (c) ¡Tacaño!

31. (b) In a public place where there are other young people you would expect these people to be open and friendly toward you and begin a conversation with you. Young people are often warm and friendly and tend to be very interested in others.

32. (a) In Mexico or Cuba a married woman wears her wedding ring on the third finger, right hand. Sometimes, instead of adding a ring after one is married, the ring is simply moved from the left hand to the right hand.

33. (a) In the home if a child asks for a taste of wine, he would be given a taste by his parents. Families usually have wine around the house and often serve it at mealtime. And there is nothing unusual in children having wine to drink, too.

34. (b) In South America families tend to be larger than those in the U.S. Although there is some trend toward fewer children among the younger generation, families often tend to have more children than do American families.

35. (b) In the hours after dinner the family in Spain might go for a walk or to a bar and go to bed at eleven or twelve. A bar is not an "adults only" type of place as in the U.S. Instead, it is a family gathering place where everyone goes to sit and talk, and where everyone, including children, may have some wine. Also children in Spain are often allowed to stay up later in the evenings than are American children.

36. (a) In the Spanish family the mother does the marketing. In many cases, the father keeps only a small portion of the money he has worked for, giving the rest to the mother for household expenses.

37. (c) If a child has done something bad the father will usually punish the child by talking to him. Children are not usually punished by spanking. The father, usually very strongly the head of the household, does the punishing mostly by reasoning with the child.

38. (c) Girlfriends greet each other by an embrace. Spanish-Americans and the Spanish are much more warm and affectionate outwardly toward members of the same sex than are Americans.

39. (a) If you were visiting at a middle-class Mexican home and asked the name of the dog outside the door, the family would say that the dog has no name and is just a guard dog. In Mexico and in most other Spanish-American countries, house pets are rare, except among the very rich.

40. (b) If you were a girl who lived at home with her parents, you would go out only in groups at night. A girl who goes out alone at night is often the target of bad and unfavorable gossip. As for going shopping after dinner, stores are closed in the hours after dinner.

41. (c) In Spain, young people wear blue jeans often, but Spanish-style blue jeans are usually new, neat, clean, and well-pressed. This is probably because teenagers in Spain are usually very concerned about how they look. They spend a great deal of time on grooming. Also, Spanish people in general are very much against the "hippy" movement and its tendency toward little personal grooming.

42. (a) A casually-dressed man often wears pants, an open-necked silky shirt, and a chain around his neck. Men in Spanish-American countries and in Spain have always worn casual shirts of much brighter colors and bolder prints than have American men.

43. (a) When going to church in Spain, a woman would dress similarly as we would dress, and may also wear pants. Hardly anyone wears a mantilla these days, and the way to dress for church is much more casual than in the past.

44. (b) If a teacher would tell a Spanish teenager that his clothes were sloppy, the student would change his clothing style because he respects his teacher's opinion. Teenagers in Spain tend to show a great deal of respect toward their teachers and are likely to want their teachers to think well of them. Spanish teenagers also tend to want to look well-groomed anyhow.

45. (c) A teenager in Spain who dresses in up-to-date clothing in bright colors would have a mother who dresses in a mature manner and often wears dark colors. Women in Spain usually wear mature-looking clothes, often in dark colors, and don't try to dress as young as their daughters.

46. (a) Spanish girls often wear more makeup than American girls. The Spanish teenager is very concerned about personal appearance.

47. (c) In Spain, grandparents often live in the home with the family. Although this is slowly changing and homes for the aged are becoming more and more common, grandparents often live in the home with the family.

48. (c) A typical Spanish urban home in Madrid is an apartment which may be in the city or on its outskirts. Many people in Spain live in apartment-type housing rather than in single-family homes.

49. (c) If you have a pen-pal or friend and have written to him that you will soon be coming to his town for a few days, his family may offer to have you stay with them, will entertain you often, and will plan activities for you, especially if it is your first time in the country. Spanish families are usually very eager to open up their homes to visitors.

50. (b) If you were a young girl in Spain, your Saturday mornings would probably be spent at school. Most young people in Spain go to school on Saturday in the morning.

51. (c) In Spanish-American countries and in Spain, drinking alcoholic beverages by young people is permitted, but offers little attraction for most young people. There is no legal age for drinking, but since alcohol (mostly wine) is usually found around the home, it is no "big deal" to drink or to want to drink.

52. (a) In Spain and especially in Madrid, eating on the street is considered perfectly acceptable (certain types of food are sold by street vendors). This custom varies, however; in many Latin-American countries, this is not done.

53. (b) When buying food in an open market, a person may expect to bargain with the shopkeeper for the best possible price he can get. Bargaining is a very important part of shopping in Spanish-speaking countries. A good bargainer will usually pay a much lower price for an item than a person will pay if he doesn't bargain so well.

54. (b) Lunchtime for working fathers is often a leisurely meal at home, sometime after noon. Although the American influence on working hours is changing the worker's lunch hour to a shortened, American one (especially in the large cities,) most families still have a large slow meal at home in the early afternoon. One or two light meals are eaten in the morning hours, but the people still almost always eat lunch.

55. (a) When a Spanish-speaking person joins a group of people at a table in a cafe he shakes hands with each person.

56. (c) When a Spanish-speaking person leaves a group at a table in a cafe, he shakes hands with each person. It is also important to point out that people in all countries where Spanish is spoken spend a great deal of time just sitting in a cafe talking. This is a very important pastime.

57. (b) In Spanish-American countries, a child often drinks coffee with his meals. The American custom of having a child always drink milk is not followed.

58. (a) Coffee drunk by Spanish-Americans is usually stronger than that drunk in the U.S.

59. (c) A light meal or "merienda" is eaten.

60. (b) 9:00 p.m. This is late by our standards, but commonplace to Mexicans and Spaniards.

61. (a) Chamaco. This hamburger chain serves hamburgers, cheeseburgers, french fries, and milk shakes. Sound familiar?

62. (c) Both exist in Mexico City.

63. (a) Purified water. Drinking tap water and other unpurified water in Mexico often gives travelers the malady-"Montezuma's revenge."

64. (c) red wine with slices of citrus fruits. Sangria is often sold in Spain by the "jarra," a large pitcher of wine to be drunk at dinner.

65. (a) False eyelashes and the use of heavy eye liner are common.

66. (b) Ladies seem as though they are dressed in "perpetual mourning."

67. (c) Mexicans are generally shorter than Americans.

1. * Starting point, México, D.F.
2. Guatemala City, Guatemala
3. Tegucigalpa, Honduras
4. San Salvador, El Salvador
5. Managua, Nicaragua
6. San José, Costa Rica
7. Panama City, Panama
8. Bogotá, Colombia
9. Quito, Ecuador
10. Lima, Peru
11. La Paz, Bolivia
12. Santiago, Chile
13. Buenos Aires, Argentina
14. Montevideo, Uruguay
15. Asunción, Páraguay
16. Caracas, Venezuela
17. San Juan, Puerto Rico
18. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
19. Havana, Cuba

* Back home to México, D.F.